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ABSTRACT

This analysis of demographic and economic impacts of migration compared samples of nonmigrants, immigrants, and outmigrants for Kentucky from 1975 to 1980. Age, gender, race, birth place, educational attainment, income, and labor force characteristics were compared for the three groups. Immigrants, including intrastate migrants, were compared on metropolitan or nonmetropolitan relocation choices. The analysis found immigration increases in all age groups except those 65 years and older, with the 18-year-old and under experiencing the largest increase. Migration had little effect on racial composition and native population. Migrants were more highly educated than nonmigrants; outmigrants were more likely to have attained higher education. Nonmigrant incomes were higher than those of immigrants; outmigrant incomes were highest. Net outmigration occurred among the civilian labor force, resulting in a loss of workers from all occupational groups except farming, forestry, and fishing. One in four migrants held managerial/professional positions; numbers of immigrant and outmigrant workers in professional services were approximately the same. Immigrants to metropolitan areas were more likely to be female, younger, nonwhite, better educated, and making higher incomes than immigrants to nonmetropolitan areas. Four tables and nine figures supplement the text. (LFL)

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Kentucky Demographics: Demographic and Economic Impacts of Migration in Kentucky 1975-80

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Number 11
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Urban Studies Center
College of Urban and Public Affairs
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SUMMARY

This analysis compares samples of nonmigrants, immigrants, and outmigrants for Kentucky from 1975 to 1980 to assess the impact of migration on the state's population and labor force. Some of the major findings of this analysis:

- Although the state experienced net immigration during the 1975-80 period, newcomers were more likely than those who departed to be in the military or not active in the labor force. Thus, Kentucky experienced net outmigration among its civilian labor force.
- Migrants were generally better educated than nonmigrants with outmigrants being more likely than immigrants to have attained higher education.
- Migrants were generally younger and more likely to be male and of a racial minority than nonmigrants. Newcomers were more likely to be young, 18 years old and under, than those who departed. However, there were more persons of retirement age, 65 years and over, among the outmigrants.
- Despite being younger, outmigrants had the highest average incomes among the three groups. Their average personal income was \$10,313 and average household income was \$21,612. Nonmigrants, however, had higher incomes than immigrants. Personal incomes averaged \$9,534 and \$9,328, and household incomes averaged \$18,886 and \$17,304 for the nonmigrants and immigrants, respectively.
- One out of four immigrants were actually return migrants since they were born in Kentucky.
- Migrants were more likely than nonmigrants to be employed in managerial and professional occupations, while nonmigrants were more apt to have a "blue collar" job.
- Immigrants to the state's metropolitan areas were more likely to be female, of younger working age, a racial minority, better educated, and making higher incomes than their counterparts moving to nonmetropolitan areas in the state.

INTRODUCTION

Population change is brought about by a combination of births, deaths, and migration. Births and deaths combine to cause "natural change," whereby populations evolve gradually as the aged are replaced by the young. Migration, however, can result in more abrupt, demonstrative change. The continual exchange of migrants affects not only the size of population, but also its composition. New arrivals often do not match those who depart in their occupational skills, in their demographic characteristics, or even in their numbers.

Migration can be viewed as a demographic response to economic and social changes. As economies transform, e.g., from one based on manufacturing to one based on information processing, the demands for labor also change. If local labor supply does not satisfy the emerging requirements of new economies and technology, some local workers are displaced and must seek employment elsewhere, while other workers with the needed skills move in to meet the rising demand.

As economic opportunities expand geographically, many workers are given the opportunity to act on their residential preferences. The decision to migrate may consider not only economic criteria, but also other factors concerning the "quality of life," e.g., crime, schools, "sense of community." Social conditions can "push or pull" people to change their residential location.

This report assesses the impact of recent migration on Kentucky's population. The analysis compares three distinct population samples. They are 1) immigrants, those persons who reported residing outside of Kentucky in 1975, but were enumerated as Kentucky residents at the 1980 Census; 2) outmigrants, those who lived in Kentucky in 1975, but resided out-of-state in

1980; and 3) nonmigrants, those who were Kentucky residents in both 1975 and 1980. The immigrant and nonmigrant samples were obtained from the 1980 Public Use Microdata Sample for Kentucky. The outmigrant sample was obtained from a file compiled at the University of Wisconsin at Madison from the 1980 Public Use Microdata Samples for all states. Migration status was determined from the question which ascertained one's place of residence in 1975, and thereby excludes persons under five years old in 1980. By defining migration status in this way, it is possible that some individuals and households could have made multiple moves during the five year period. Nonmigrants, for example, could have left the state and returned during the quinquennium. Nevertheless, the samples are representative of the stable population and migrants.

The sample sizes are 8,019 for immigrants, 9,842 for outmigrants, and 76,416 for nonmigrants. These sizes are not relative to the actual sizes of the respective population groups. The number of immigrants to Kentucky from 1975 to 1980 was estimated to be 302,827; outmigrants, 279,889; and nonmigrants, 3,050,793. Thus, net migration over the five years resulted in a gain for the state of 22,938 persons, five years old and over in 1980 (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1983). Since the population aged less than five years comprise approximately eight percent of the total population, it is estimated that the total net gain through migration was roughly 25,000 persons.

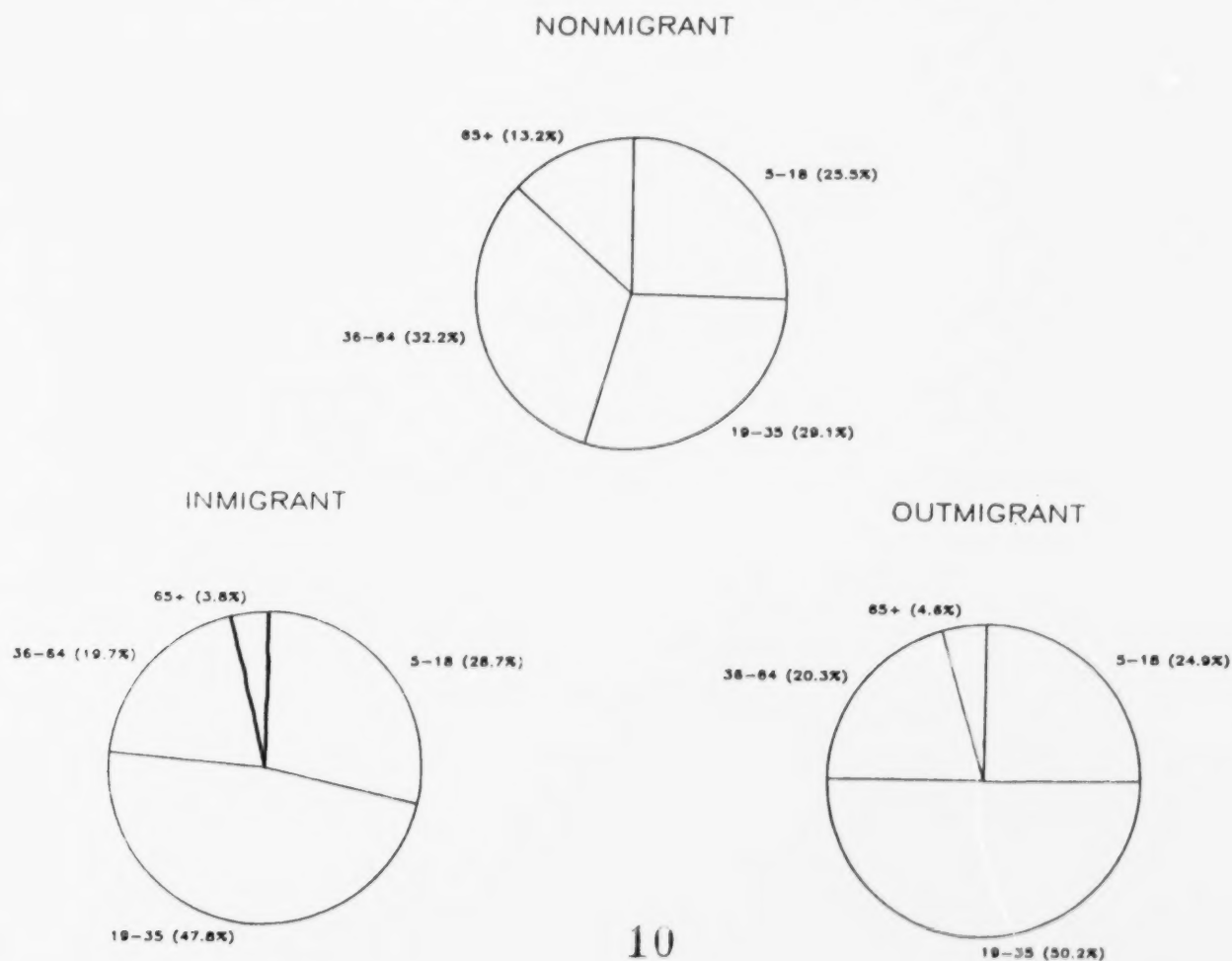
The three samples are compared on selected demographic, educational, income, and labor force characteristics. Sample distributions are used to estimate the number of nonmigrants, immigrants, and outmigrants by the selected characteristics, thereby, the impact of migration on the various population and labor force groups is assessed for the 1975-80 period. In addition, immigrants are compared on whether they relocated to a metropolitan

or nonmetropolitan area in the state. This comparison includes intrastate migrants, i.e., those moving between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in the state.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Inmigrants and outmigrants are similar in age and gender characteristics. Migrants are typically younger and slightly more likely to be male than nonmigrants. Based on age in 1980, the mean age was 27.6 years for inmigrants and 28.9 years for outmigrants, compared to 36.4 years for nonmigrants. As Figure 1 shows, 5-18 year olds comprised roughly the same proportion in each of the three groups: 25.5 percent of nonmigrants, 28.7 percent of inmigrants, and 24.9 percent of outmigrants. However, persons in the younger working age cohorts, 19-35 year olds, made up approximately one-half of all migrants, while only three out of every ten nonmigrants

Figure 1. Age by Migration Status: Kentucky 1975-80



represented this group. Persons of older working age, 36-64 year olds, comprised 32.2 percent of nonmigrants, 19.7 percent of immigrants, and 20.3 percent of outmigrants. Nonmigrants were also three times as likely to be of retirement age, 65 years old and over, than either migrant group.

Net migration is estimated to have resulted in increases for all age groups, except those 65 years old and over. Persons 18 years old and under experienced the largest increase (17,219), while net migration resulted in a loss of 1,368 persons of retirement age. Table 1 presents estimates of

Table 1. Estimates of Nonmigrants, Immigrants, Outmigrants, and Net Migration by Age, Gender, Race, and Birth Place: Kentucky, 1975-80*

	<u>Nonmigrants</u>	<u>Immigrants</u>	<u>Outmigrants</u>	<u>Net Migration</u>
Total	3,050,793	302,827	279,889	22,938
Age in 1980				
5-18	777,952	86,911	69,692	17,219
19-35	887,780	144,752	140,505	4,247
36-64	982,355	59,657	56,817	2,840
65 and over	402,706	11,507	12,875	-1,368
Gender				
Male	1,464,381	159,590	142,464	17,126
Female	1,586,412	143,237	137,425	5,812
Race				
White	2,831,136	268,305	251,900	16,405
Black	210,505	25,134	22,671	2,463
Other	9,152	9,388	5,318	4,070
Birth Place				
Kentucky	2,562,666	80,552	99,361	-18,809
Other U.S.	463,721	205,922	170,452	35,470
Outside U.S.	24,406	16,353	10,076	6,277

*For persons five years old and over in 1980.

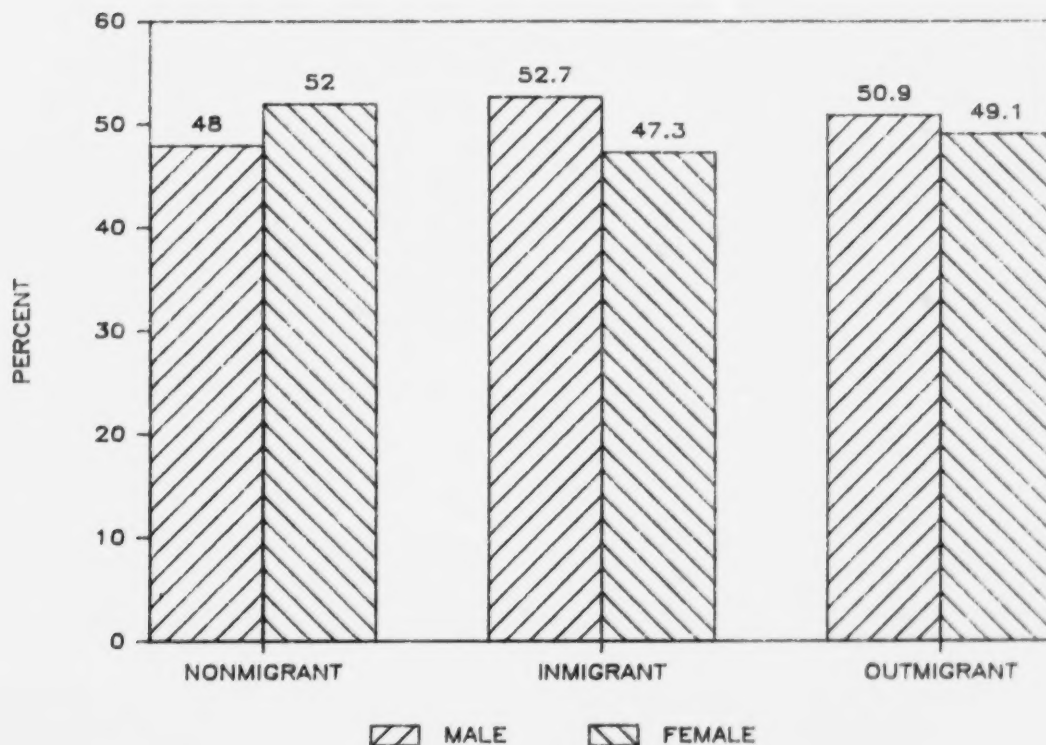
Source: Urban Studies Center, Population Studies Program

nonmigrants, immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration by age and other demographic characteristics.

As shown in Figure 2, nonmigrants were more likely to be female (52.0 percent), and, consistent with past migration research, migrants were more likely to be male. Immigrants had slightly higher proportion of males (52.7 percent) than outmigrants (50.9 percent). Between 1975 and 1980, it is estimated that 17,126 more males and 5,812 more females entered the state than left.

The impact of migration on the age and gender composition of Kentucky's population depends on the balance of migration flows. Since in- and outmigrants were similar in these characteristics, net immigration would result in the population becoming younger with more males. Yet, net

Figure 2. Gender by Migration Status: Kentucky, 1975-80



outmigration would have the opposite impact resulting in proportionately more females and older persons.

Migration has had only minimal impact on the state's racial composition. Whites were predominant comprising 98.2 percent of nonmigrants, 88.6 percent of immigrants, and 90.0 percent of outmigrants. Migrants were slightly more likely to be black than nonmigrants. However, other racial minority groups are increasing through the influx of migrants. They made up 3.1 percent of newcomers, compared with 1.9 percent of those who departed and 0.3 percent of nonmigrants. There were more immigrants of other races (9,388) than their nonmigrant counterparts (9,152).

Many Kentuckians were born in the state. In 1980, natives comprised 79.2 percent of the state's population, ranking second among all states. The in and out movement of persons typically depletes a state's native population. However, one out of four immigrants (26.6 percent) was born in Kentucky. Sixty-eight percent were born in another state and 5.4 percent were born outside the U.S. Of the outmigrants, 35.5 percent were native Kentuckians, 60.9 percent were born elsewhere in the U.S., and 3.6 percent were born outside the U.S. Since so many "native sons and daughters" are returning and relatively few are leaving, migration has had minimal effect on the state's native population. Migration resulted in a net loss of 18,809 native Kentuckians.

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Generally, migrants were more educated than nonmigrants, with those leaving the state being slightly more likely than those entering to have attained higher education. Figure 3 shows educational attainment by migration status for persons 25 years old and over in 1980. Of the nonmigrants, 52.9 percent had graduated from high school and 10.6 percent had attended college for at least four years. Proportionately more than twice as many immigrants (24.6 percent) had a four year college education and 74.6 percent had graduated high school. Outmigrants were the most educated with 76.5 percent graduating high school and 26.7 percent attending college for four years.

Table 2 presents estimates of migrant groups and net migration by educational attainment. More persons with at least four years of college left the state than entered during the 1975-80 period.

Figure 3. Educational Attainment by Migration Status: Kentucky, 1975-80

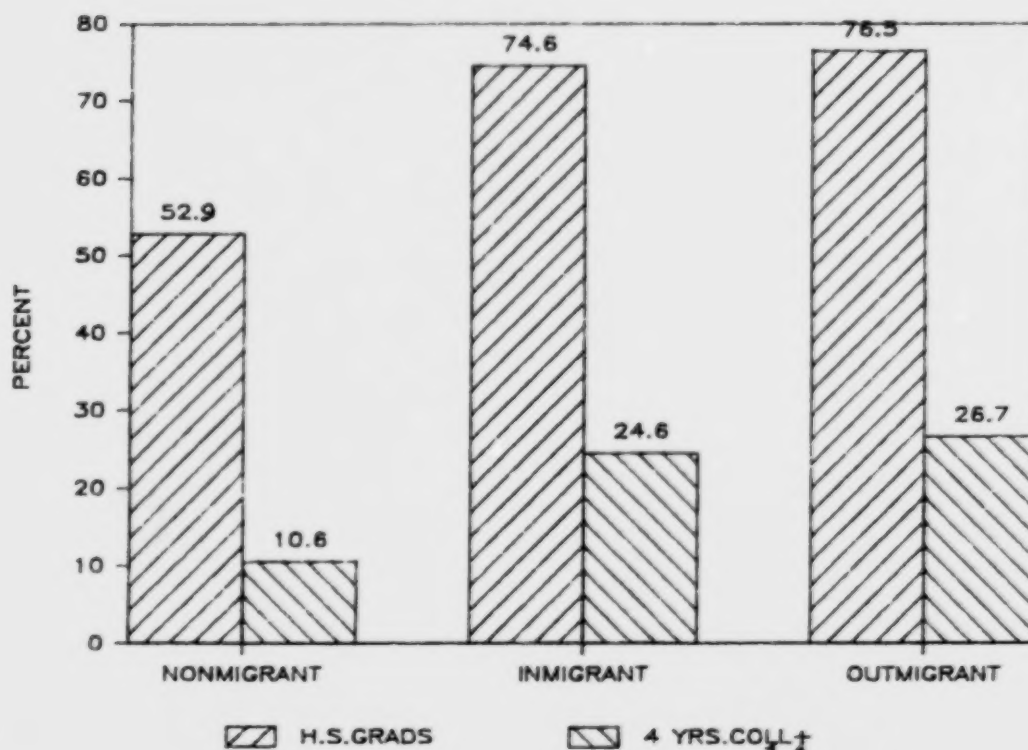


Table 2. Estimates of Nonmigrants, Immigrants, Outmigrants, and Net Migration by Educational Attainment: Kentucky, 1975-80*

	<u>Nonmigrants</u>	<u>Immigrants</u>	<u>Outmigrants</u>	<u>Net Migration</u>
Total	1,920,169	154,987	152,120	2,867
Never Attended	15,361	310	456	-146
Up to 8th Grade	581,811	19,218	16,277	2,941
9th, 10th, 11th Grade	307,227	19,683	19,015	668
H.S. Graduate	599,093	47,737	47,614	123
1-3 Yrs. College	213,139	29,912	28,142	1,770
4 Yrs. or More College	203,538	38,127	40,616	-2,489

*For persons 25 years old or over in 1980.

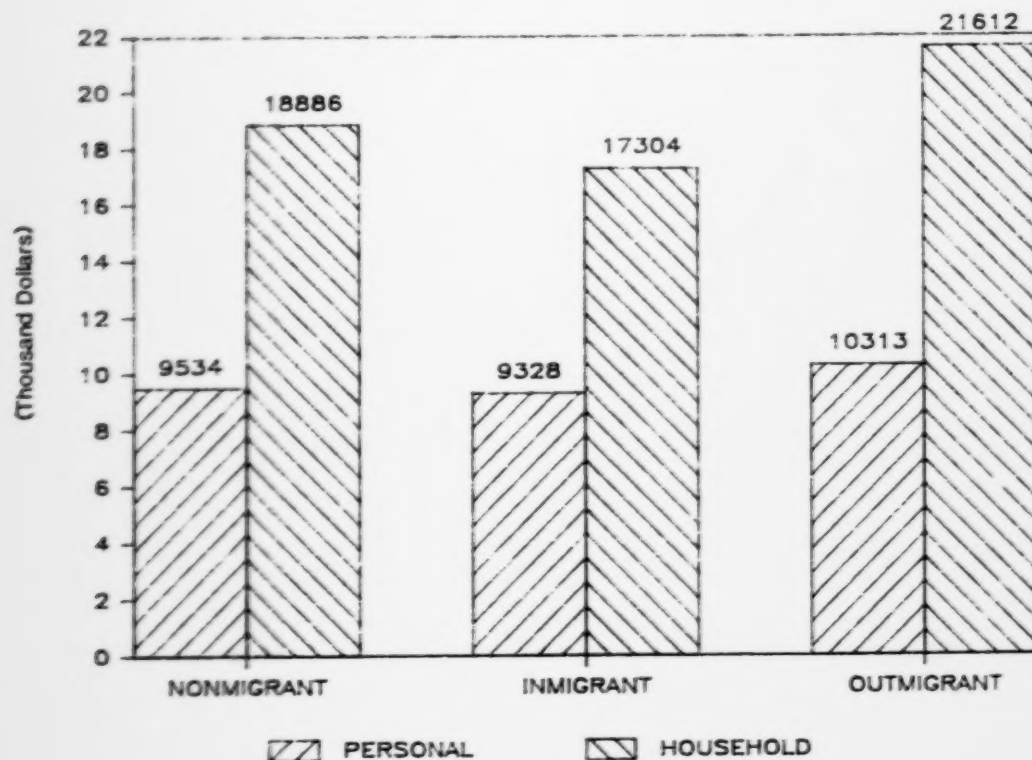
Source: Urban Studies Center, Population Studies Program.

INCOME AND LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

Differences in income by migration status, shown in Figure 4, reflect workers' age differences, disparities in educational attainment, and wage differentials between Kentucky and other states. Nonmigrants, comprised of proportionately more older workers, had 1979 incomes higher than the more educated, but younger immigrants. Average personal incomes, calculated by dividing total income by the number of persons in the respective samples, were \$9,534 for nonmigrants and \$9,328 for immigrants. Similar differences were shown for household incomes which averaged \$18,886 for nonmigrants and \$17,304 for immigrants.

However, despite their tendency to be younger, outmigrants had incomes even higher than the state's longer term residents. Their average personal income was \$10,313 and their average household income was \$21,612.

Figure 4. Income by Migration Status: Kentucky, 1975-80



Outmigrants were the most educated of the three groups, but a more likely determinant of their higher incomes was higher wage levels in other areas of the U.S.

Although more than 22,000 persons came to Kentucky than departed between 1975 and 1980, net outmigration was experienced among the state's civilian labor force. Figure 5 shows labor force status for immigrants and outmigrants, 16 years old and over in 1980. The civilian labor force (employed and unemployed) comprised 51.7 percent of immigrants and 63.5 percent of outmigrants. Armed forces personnel were much more prominent among the immigrants, comprising 13.0 percent compared to 5.8 percent of outmigrants. Also a higher proportion of immigrants were not active in the labor force. Thus, the state lost 19,470 workers from the civilian labor force through net migration during the quinquennium.

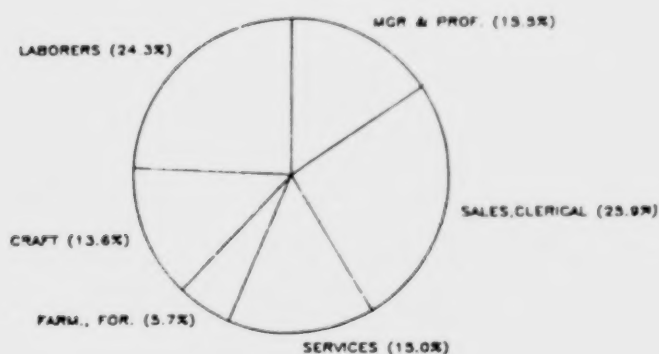
Figure 6 presents major occupational groupings by migration status. In general, migrants, whether having left or entered the state, were more similar in the occupations they possessed than nonmigrants. Approximately one of every four migrants were in managerial or professional occupations, compared to 15.5 percent for nonmigrants. Migrants were less likely than nonmigrants to have "blue collar" jobs, i.e., production, craft, repair, operator,

Figure 5. Labor Force Status for Immigrants and Outmigrants: Kentucky, 1975-80.

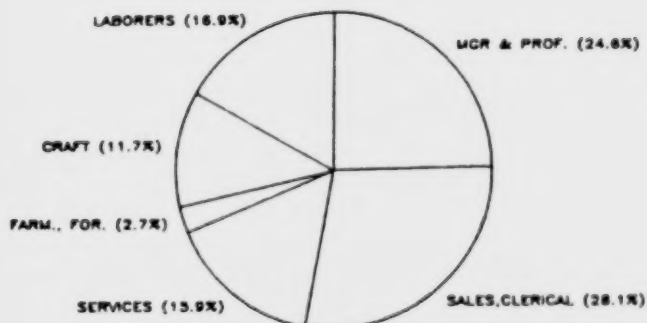


Figure 6. Occupations by Migration Status: Kentucky, 1975-80.

NONMIGRANT



INMIGRANT



OUTMIGRANT



fabricator, or laborer. Roughly one of four nonmigrants had a "blue collar" job.

Migrants and nonmigrants do not differ significantly in their level of employment in major industries. Notable exceptions are mining in which 3.1 percent of inmigrants and 1.4 percent of outmigrants were employed, and professional services in which 17.2 percent of nonmigrants, 23.6 percent of inmigrants, and 20.6 percent of outmigrants were employed. Migration has resulted in increased employment for the state in these two industries.

Table 3 presents estimates of migrant groups and net migration for the civilian labor force by occupational and industrial employment. Migration resulted a loss of workers from all occupational groups, except farming,

forestry, and fishing. Similarly, extractive industries including mining and construction showed the only net gains. However, immigrating and outmigrating workers in professional services were approximately of equal numbers.

Table 3. Estimates of Nonmigrants, Immigrants, Outmigrants, and Net Migration by Occupation and Industry: Kentucky, 1975-80*

	<u>Nonmigrants</u>	<u>Immigrants</u>	<u>Outmigrants</u>	<u>Net Migration</u>
Total	1,378,958	123,554	143,024	-19,470
Occupation				
Managerial & Professional	213,738	30,394	35,041	-4,647
Tech., Sales, Adm. Support	357,150	34,842	42,907	-8,065
Services	206,844	19,645	21,454	-1,809
Farm, Forestry Fishing	78,601	3,336	2,431	905
Prec. Productions, Craft & Repair	187,538	14,456	15,304	-848
Operator, Fabricator, Laborer	335,087	20,881	25,887	-5,006
Industry				
Agric., Forestry, Fishing	77,222	3,336	2,574	762
Mining	55,158	3,830	2,002	1,828
Construction	97,906	8,031	8,009	22
Manufacturing	92,390	22,116	28,319	-6,203
Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities	295,097	6,301	9,154	-2,853
Wholesale Trade	52,400	4,695	6,150	-1,455
Retail Trade	241,318	23,599	28,462	-4,863
F.I.R.E.	56,537	5,560	7,723	-2,163
Business Repair	38,611	4,695	6,865	-2,170
Personal Service & Entertainment	66,190	6,425	7,437	-1,012
Prof. Service	237,181	29,159	29,463	-304
Public Administration	68,948	5,807	6,865	-1,058

*For persons in the civilian labor force, 16 years old and over in 1980.

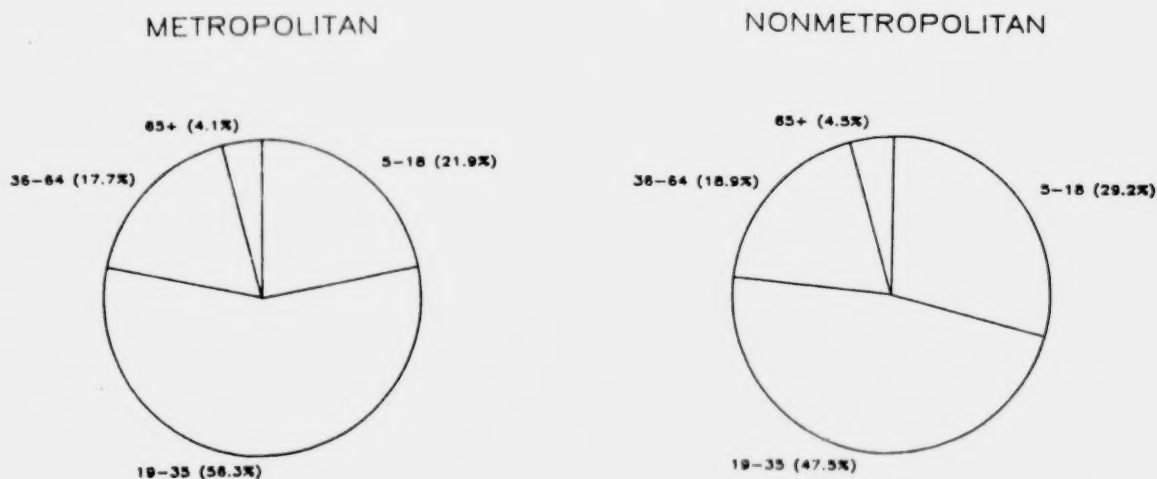
Source: Urban Studies Center, Population Studies Program

METROPOLITAN VS. NONMETROPOLITAN IMMIGRANTS

This final section compares immigrants by whether they located in a metropolitan or nonmetropolitan area in the state. These samples include not only those persons who moved to Kentucky from out-of-state, but also intrastate movers, i.e., those moving between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in the state. The sample sizes are 3,589 for metropolitan immigrants and 6,997 for nonmetropolitan immigrants.

In terms of demographic characteristics, metropolitan immigrants were more likely than their nonmetropolitan counterparts to be female, of younger working age, and nonwhite. Females comprised 50.7 percent of metropolitan immigrants and 48.7 percent of nonmetropolitan immigrants. Persons of younger working age, 19-35 year olds, made up 56.3 percent of newcomers to the state's metropolitan area, compared to 47.5 percent for nonmetropolitan immigrants who had a higher proportion of the young, 5-18 year olds, as shown in Figure 7. Nonwhites comprised 10.3 percent of metropolitan immigrants and 6.6 percent of nonmetropolitan immigrants.

Figure 7. Age for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Immigrants: Kentucky, 1975-80



Educational attainment was markedly different for the two immigrant groups, as shown in Figure 8. Those moving to the state's metropolitan areas were more educated with 81.9 percent having graduated high school, compared to 63.7 percent for nonmetropolitan immigrants. Metropolitan immigrants were more than twice as likely to have attended college for at least four years (36.6 vs. 17.3 percent).

Disparities in educational attainment were reflected in income levels. Figure 9 shows that average personal incomes were \$10,167 for metropolitan immigrants and \$8,108 for nonmetropolitan immigrants. The disparities were greater between average household incomes (\$19,944 vs. \$15,075).

Immigrants to metropolitan areas were more likely to be in managerial and

Figure 8. Educational Attainment for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Immigrants: Kentucky, 1975-80

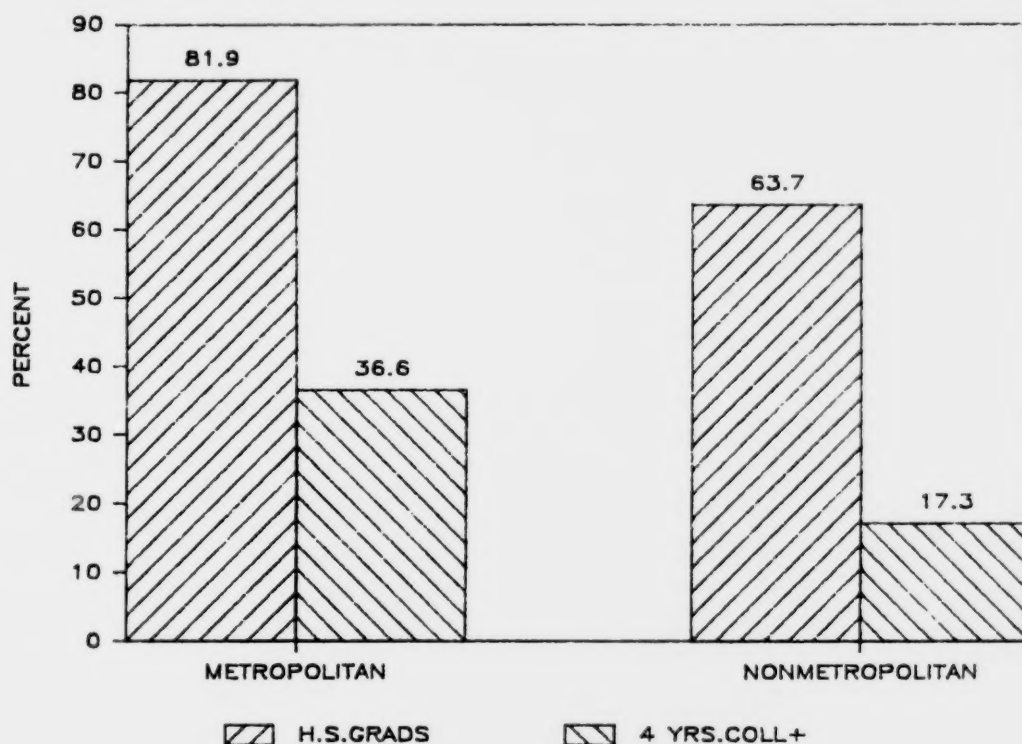
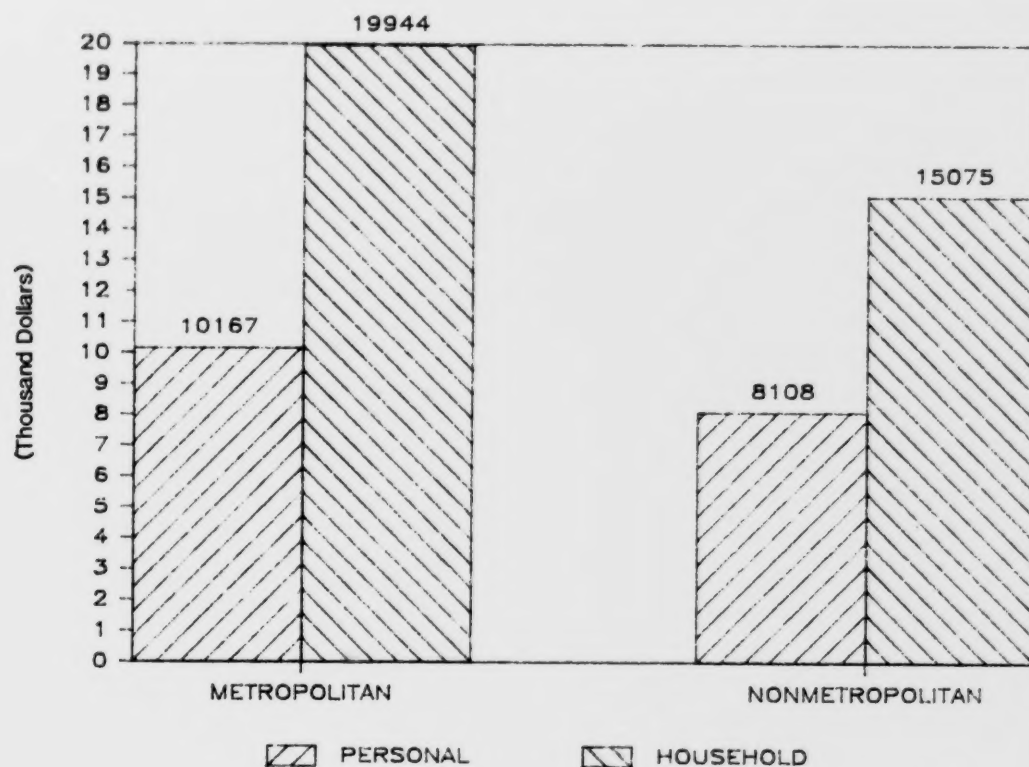


Figure 9. Income for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Immigrants: Kentucky, 1975-80



professional occupations, while nonmetropolitan newcomers were more likely to have "blue collar" jobs. Table 4 presents these immigrant groups by occupational and industrial employment. Industrial employment was very similar for the two groups with notable differences in mining in which virtually all newcomers went to nonmetropolitan areas and professional services with a larger share for metropolitan immigrants.

Table 4. Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Immigrants by Occupational and Industrial Employment: Kentucky, 1975-80*

	Metropolitan %	Nonmetropolitan %
Occupations		
Managerial & Professional	29.8	22.4
Tech., Sales & Adm. Support	32.8	26.8
Services	14.0	15.7
Farm, Forestry, Fishing	2.4	4.1
Prec. Productions, Craft & Repair	8.6	12.3
Operator, Fabricator, Laborer	12.4	22.7
Industry		
Agric., Forestry, Fishing	2.2	3.9
Mining	0.0	5.6
Construction	5.4	6.6
Manufacturing	15.3	17.9
Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities	4.5	5.3
Wholesale Trade	4.8	3.1
Retail Trade	19.2	19.7
F.I.R.E.	6.1	3.0
Business Repair	4.3	2.4
Personal Service & Entertainment	6.5	4.6
Prof. Services	27.1	23.0
Public Administration	4.1	4.8

*For person in the civilian labor force, 16 years old and over in 1980.

Source: Urban Studies Center, Population Studies Program

CONCLUSION

Migration has resulted in increased population growth for Kentucky over the second half of the 1970's. The demographic impacts from this growth were that the gender ratio increased in favor of males, the state gained population across all age groups except the elderly, and racial minorities increased particularly in metropolitan areas. Moreover, since many newcomers were children, it appears that more families and larger families have been attracted to the state. However, migration patterns fluctuate over time. Since the characteristics of immigrants and outmigrants are similar, periods of net outmigration would result in a reversal of the demographic impacts recently experienced.

Many immigrants, however, were either in the military or not active in the labor force. With a few exceptions, the state lost workers across occupational and industrial categories. The state's economy did not expand at a rate that would absorb all local workers entering the labor force or displaced from existing jobs. Consequently, many workers left the state seeking job opportunities elsewhere. Another factor contributing to this loss of workers was the income disparities between Kentucky and other states.

Yet many workers did migrate to Kentucky and brought their families with them. Professional and managerial opportunities did expand, particularly in metropolitan areas, while manufacturing and extractive industry jobs attracted workers to nonmetropolitan areas in the state.

REFERENCE

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. "State of Residence in 1975 by State of Residence in 1980." PC80-51-9. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983.